THIS PAPER is published weekly, by CYRIL C. CADV, at \$3 in advance, or \$4 at the end of the year. No paper will be discontinued but at the option of the Editor until all arrearages are paid -and a failure to give notice of a wish to discon-tinue will be considered a new engagement.

## Rates of Advertising.

One dollar per square, of twelve lines, or less, for the first insertion, and fifty cents a square for each

subsequent insertion. For one square 12 months twenty dollars. Merchants or others advertising by the year, to agreement is entered into.

Where the insertion of an advertisement is ordered, without the number of insertions being specified, it will be inserted. (in the discretion of the proprie tor) until forbid, and charged for accordingly.

All advertisements from strangers, as well as alorders for job-work, must be accompanied with the cash, or a reference to some responsible and convenient acquaintance.

MR. VAN BUREN AND THE CUMBERLAND ROAD.

We lay before our readers, to-day, a letter from the Hon. C. Cushing, member of Congress from Massachusetts, embodying the votes of Gen. Har-Rison and Mr. Van Buren, at various times, on questions connected with the construction and con-tinuation of the Cumberland Road, and ask for it an attentive perusal. The information contained in it was furnished at the request of one of our citizens, in consequence of his being unable to procure, in this city, the Senate journals for the period when Mr. Van Buren and Gen Harrison were in the Senate together; and may be relied on as correct in every particular.

The votes of Mr. VAN BUREN, as here given. present a steady, continued, and determined oppo-sition to the Cumberland Road; while those of Gen. Harrison exhibit the exact reverse. The two men are before the people of Missouri, as canscrutinize closely, and say which has uniformly regard, supported and which opposed Western interests. We gave, a short time since, the votes of Gen. HARRISON and Mr. VAN BUREN, on the bills to graduate the price of the public lands, and to repeal the duty on imported salt. On both of these great measures, Gen. HARRISON was found voting with the interests of the West, while Mr. VAN BUREN was found voting and speaking against them! We now present a third matter, of nearly, if not quite, as much importance to Missouri and Illinois, as the others; in which Mr. Van Bussnis found occupying the same position—that of direct hostility to those great interests which Gen. HARRISON over

But, to the letter : WASHINGTON, 22d June, 1840. Dear Sir :- I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 1st inst., requesting me to send you an account of the votes of General Harrison and of Mr. Van Buren respectively, on certain designated public questions, during the period in which they were members of the Senate of the

ever sought to destroy.

I now send you some extracts from the Journals of the Senate, concerning the construction and con-tinuation of the Cumberland Road, which will ennble you to see the relative positions of General Hannson and Mr. Van Buren, on that subject.

# THE CUMBERLAND ROAD.

Senate Journal 1825-6, March 20, 1826. The Senate having under consideration the bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States; and the question being on motion to amend the bill by striking out the words "for the continuation of the Cumberland Road. \$110,000, &." It was determined in the negative. Yeas-15.

eas-15. Nays-21.

Yeaz-Martin Van Buren and others.

Nays-William H. Harrison and others. Senate Journal 1825-6, May 18th, 1826. The Senate having under consideration a bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland on the question " shall this bill be read a

second time," it was determined in the affirmative. Yeas-23. Navs-15. Yeas-WILLIAM H. HARRISON and others. Nays -- MARTIN VAN BUREN and others.

Senate Journal 1826-7, Feb'y 27th, 1827. The Senate having under consideration a bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States, the question being on a motion and for continuing and completing the survey of the Comberland Road from Zanesville to the seat of government of Missouri," it was determined in power behind the throne, greater than the throne before a roused and indignant people.

Charger is not now less than it was then. The gotton! Your ambitions hight will be checked in oid career, and your lifted eye will quail and cower tween Mr. Jefferson and that then throne before a roused and indignant people.

Charger is not now less than it was then. The gotton! Your ambitions hight will be checked in oid career, and your lifted eye will quail and cower tween Mr. Jefferson and that then throne before a roused and indignant people. the negative.-Yeas-15. Navs-27.

MARTIN VAN BUREN and others. Nays-William H. Harrison and others. Senate Journal 1826-7, March 1st, 1827. The Senate having under consideration a bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road. On the question "shall this bill pass to a third reading." It was determined in the affirmative, yeas 22, nays 15.

Yeas-William H. Harrison and others. Naus-Martin Van Buren and others. Senate Journal 1827-8, January 23, 1828.

The Senate having under consideration a bill making an appropriation for the construction of the Cumberland Road from Bridgeport to Zanesville, in the State of Ohio, and for continuing and completing the surveys of the Cumberland Road from Zanesville to the seat of government in the State of Missouri.

On the question "shall this bill be engrossed," It was determined in the affirmative, year 25,

Yeas -- WILLIAM H. HARRISON and others. Nays-Martin Van Buren and others. Senate Journa! 1827-8, April 22d, 1828.

The Senate having under consideration a bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road. On the question "shall this bill be engressed and read a third time ?" It was determined in the affirmative, yeas, 26, navs 15.

Yeas-WILLIAM H. HARRISON and others. Nays-Martin Van Buren and others. To the above votes on the Cumberland Road, the following, on the same subject, though not within the precise period of time referred to in your letter, are nevertheless subjoined, in order to show the opinions of General Jackson with regard to

this question. Senate Journal 1824-5, February 23, 1825. The Senate having under consideration a hill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, and a motion having been made that the bill be indefinitely postponed. It was determined in the nega-

ver. Yeas 19, nays 25.
Yeas-Martin Van Buren and others.
Nays-Andrew Jackson and others.
Senate Journal 1824-5. February 24, 1825. The Senate having under consideration the same bill, for the continuation of the Cumberland Road On the same question "shall this bill pass to a third reading?" It was determined in the affirma-

Yeas 28, nays 16. Yeas-Andrew Jackson and others.
Nays-Martin Van Buren and others. THE NATIONAL ROAD IN MISSOURI.

Senate Journal 1826-7, March 1st, 1827. The following motion, submitted by Mr. BENTON. Resolved, That the President of the United BOON'S LICK TIMES

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT." -JEFFERSON.

BY CYRIL C. CADY.

PAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1840.

Vol. 1 -- No. 19.

States be requested to cause the route by St. Louis. the amount of fifty dollars and apwards, will be en-titled to a deduction of one third, where a regular ion of the road which is authorized by law to be laid out to the seat of Government in the State of Missouri, so as to show the relative advantages Alissouri, so as to show the relative advantages and disadvantages of each route, in reference to distance, nature of the grounds, facilities of construction, number of Post Offices, post towns, and amounts of population to be accommodated, to the transportation of the mails and military and commercial operations, and all other information necessary to be possessed in order to make the most construction of a rate of the first of t

Yeas-Martin Van Bunen and others. Noys-William H. Harrison, Thomas H. Ben-

on, and others. Buren, on questions akin to the foregoing, but of conjuring up an ideal monster in the "British less intrinsic importance, occur from time to time Bank," whose "hirolings are marching and couning the Senate Journals; but those which I have termarching through our land, exploring and invadgiven are the most direct and material on the class ing every mock and corner where liberty has pitched

f questions indicated by you. In extracting these votes I have, in some instances, abridged the forms of entry, but have in each case transcribed the exact title or the muterial words of the bill or resolution under consideration. and also the precise words indicating the technical question, upon which the vote was to be taken.

I have not time, nor is there occasion. to make any remarks upon the bearing or character of the didates for the highest office in the Government. votes above recited, the relation of those votes to They are to be tried by their actions, as well as the interests of the West being understood by your-their professions; and we ask the people of the self-too well to need any explanations from me; particularly of Missouri and Illinois, to and I have only to add that I am, with sincerest

C. CUSHING.

#### Frow the St. Louis New Era. THE THREATS AND APPEALS OF THE EXTRA GLOBE.

Since the reign of the spurious "Democracy" o the present day commenced, we have been fre-quently called upon to deplore and condemn the apcals addressed by its leading men to the base and malignant passions of the people whom they have so long swayed. From no source in the Union labored to sustain. And yet Mr. Van Bunen is held Grone. The very spirit of mulignity seems to preup by his advocates as having stronger claims upon side over the thoughts of its editors, and to start the West than the war-worn veteran and able forth, in hideous deformity, in its columns. Lake statesman, who, in the field and in the council, has shown himself, for forty years, the steady friend and unyielding advocate of the great leading western interests, which Mr. Van Buren has the popular body, infecting its viril currents, care. the popular body, infecting its vital currents, cor-rupting its wholesome condition, paralyzing its en-ergies, and bringing it nearer and nearer to a state of moral disease and death. But although such is the constant tenor of its way; although it has grown fat and impudent by its efforts to mislead and pervert the people, and to fill their hearts with 'envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness.' we know not that we have ever seen any thing proceeding from it, from which we recoiled with greater horror than from the sentiments and feelings expressed in an article in the Extra Globe, of the 24th ult., headed "Fourth of July." Sure we are, that, if such sentiments are to find a response in the hearts of the American people, the days when we could claim to possess the fundamental principle of a Democratic Government-popular partite—are past and field away! We must confess corselves unable to comprehend how any man or set of men, having the least idea of love of counry, could so far forgot their country's interests. ionor, hopes, and glory, as, in the broad glare of day, to address to any portion of their countrymen such language as finds a place in the article before mentioned, to portions which we now invite the serious and sober attention of the true American.

# "FOURTH OF JULY."

"It becomes Democrats this year to go into the celebration of our great anniversary, not with hilarity and mirth, but with solemnity and fervor. They should go into it with something of the feel ings which our fathers did in 1778 and 1779, when to amend the bill by striking out the words "for British hirelings were attempting to quench the constructing the road from Canton to Zanesville. flame of liberty in the best blood of America. The power behind the throne, greater than the throne itself, the British Bank, are marching and countermarching through our land, exploring and invading every nook and corner where liberty has pitched think that our country was involved in war, and her camp, to mislead, debase, and corrupt her sol- that on this great day of jubilec-this day which diers, and induce them to desert her glorious should be consecrated, in the national heart, to standard. In the Congress of the United States, a pure and unmixed patriotism—her sons are called body created by the people of the States to watch to swear a universal eath to repel a threatened inupon the ramparts and the movements of the enemy, she finds an organized band of adherents resolutely such a purpose that the birth day of our Independengaged in seducing the garrison from its allegi- ence is to witness this interchange of solemn ance, and preparing to throw open the gates to his welcome approach. The power and privileges vested in the Representatives of the people to fa- and glorious day a new oath of fealty to the admincilitate their business, and make liberty perpetual. are, in an organized and resolute effort, now per- to be fixed; the legions of power are to be banded verted to the debasement of the people, and the destruction of all they were designed to secure.

"Let Democrats reflect on these things as they go to celebrate the Fourth of July. Let the reflection make them serious and thoughtful. Let them other on this sacred day in 1777, '78, '79, '80 and try's sun setting in "fields of blood!" '81, when fire and the sword drove around them. Such is the amplification and true me and the penalties of treason were before them. Let their fathers, and induce them to swear their fathers' oath, TO LIVE FREE OR DIE. It is not Now that they are called on to defend their liberty in fields of blood. Through your own right of suf- ble fulfilment of the wishes and designs of this frage, Democrats of America, the enemy attacks malignant schemer; who would now destroy you, and in that is your present defence. Your weapons are, as yet, those of peace, and by a reso-late use of them, the occasion for a resort to other neans of defence may be forever averted. should you, by listlessness and indifference, suffer the enemy to get possession of your Government. of its Treasury and its army, you may not be able bereafter to place in Congress, in the Executive hair, or even in your State Legislatures, represenatives of your choice; the usurpations attempted t Harrisburg may be every where successfully neuminated, and your free Government be at once

ransformed into one of usurpation of arms. "Swear on the Fourth of July to avert that catasrophs. Band together and prepare to march to the polis, not with arms, or knives, or clubs, to bea and butcher your fellow-citizens, but with hours-firmly resolved, by an honest and independent exreise of the right of suffrage, to avert the possible necessity of marching hereafter in battle array

o put down usurpation." We have read these paragraphs over and over again, with horror at the sentiments expressed, and dismay at the fiendish desperation and blood thirsty malignity that prompted them. Racking ou ecollection for a parallel, we can find none so fiting as the description by Milton of Moloch, when he rose to address the infernal hosts in council against Heaven. After describing Satan and relatng his address, the immortal bard proceeds :

"He ceased; and next him Moloch, sceptred king, Stood up, the strongest and the flercest spirit That fought in Heaven, now flercer by despair: His trust was with the Elernal to be deemed Equal in strength, and rather than be less Cared not to be at all; with that care lost Went all his fear; of God, of hell, or worse,

spirit, now hereer by despair;" mark the resemblance, and behold the Moloch of modern Democracy, spreading the baneful influence of his fiendish counsel, not among fallen spirits, but amongst
a people who love their liberty, but from whom he
would furever wrest it. Are these expressions two
strong I Let us go back to the language used; scan
on the Florida war—the millions exprised off by defaulters, and the same that the deposite banks has embarrassed the Government,
will deceive no one. The thirty millions expended
on the Florida war—the millions exprised off by defaulters, and the same that treaties were ratified, the Administration
when the treaties were ratified, the Administration
to dept the money, and are now paying the interest
upon if. The laws will show this tact.

The hallow pretence, that the amount due by the
deposite banks has embarrassed the Government,
will deceive no one. The thirty millions expended On motion, by Mr. Chandlan, That the said motion do lie on the table, it was determined in the affirmative. Yess 24, Nays 17.

Gracy, spreading the banded influence of his honoraction, is he counsel, not among failer spirits, but among the motion do lie on the table, it was determined in the affirmative. Yess 24, Nays 17. it and sift it, and see its true scope and meaning.

After drawing a false and aggravated picture of

On, and others.

Other votes of Gen. Harrison and of Mr. Van from the polluted bands into which it is fallen. her camp, to mislead, dobase, and corrupt her, soldiers, and induce them to desert her glorious standard; and stignatizing the Whig members of Congress as "an organized band of adherents" of this British Bank, "resolutely engaged in seducing the garrison from its allegiance and preparing to throw open the gates to his welcome approach;" he calls as the Argus calls it, paid into the treasury of the case of the public debtors. Recollect, that on all these open the gates to his welcome approach; "he calls as the Argus calls it, paid into the treasury of the consequence of adout that the words of Lovi Mallernee—STRIME MY NAME ROM THE NOTTINGHAM LIST! I CAN DO THAT WORK NO MORE."

The Locos were thundresses. The mercury of the calls as the Argus calls it, paid into the treasury of the land offices, their is no real money, as the Argus calls it, paid into the treasury of the land offices. The reconnect could not get on for a single day worlds of Lovi Mallernee—STRIME MY NAME ROM THE NOTTINGHAM LIST! I CAN DO THAT WORK NO MORE."

The Locos were thundrees their political temperaments full sixty degrees in two seconds. They began first to shiver in their shorts are proportionally the where blazoned in distinct leads, though and the re-issaning of the worlds of Lovi Mallernee—STRIME MY NAME ROM THE NOTTINGHAM LIST! I CAN DO THAT WORK NO MORE."

The Locos were thundrees the public debtors are proportionally to the public debtors are proportionally to the reason of the public debtors. Recollect, that on all these the public debtors are proportionally to the research of the world of the world of the reason of the public debtors. The mercury of the public debtors are proportionally to the reason of the public debtors. The public debtors are proportionally to the public debtors are proportionally to the reason of the public debtors. The mercury of the public debtors are proportionally to the public debtors are proportionally to the public debtors. The public debtors are proportionally to the public debtors are proportionally n "Democrats to reflect on these things as they go to celebrate the Fourth of July, and let the reflec tion make them serious and thoughtful." "Let them," says he, "remember the pledges of their forefathers to each other on this sacred day in 1777

> tabric of a vision," he exhibits them "TO LIVE FREE | ed by the people in the coming election.
>
> on DIE;"—that is—to his enduring infamy he it.
>
> Onserver. spoken-to hazard their lives in sustaining the ascendancy of their faction; to pour out their blood, and the blood of their fellow-citizens, if necessary, in uphabiting the empire of the present government! Can the words mean any thing else! They cannot; for it was the meaning intended to be shaped; a meaning, than which none more inhuman and dia bolical has ever, in our happy land, been given out.

Proceeding on, this exacted incendiary, who, ather than lose the power so long misused, would steep his hands in blood, says: "it is not now that they (the 'Democrats') are called on to defend their liberty in fields of blood." That is, they have the power now; and while they can keep it, they are not "called upon to defend their liberties in fields f blood." When will they be so "called on! When their power shall have been wrenched from em by the iron hand of an indignant people, and laced in the keeping of faithful and vigilant earvants. then the Democrats are to be "eniled on to ofend their liberty"—in other words, their abused ower—"in fields of blood!" Heartless agitator!

vasion, or put to flight a ruthless foe. Is it for means of defence, '-- 'arms, knives and clubs.' fire and laggot, sword and bayonet, are to be

Such is the amplification and true meaning of the article we present above. How many dark foreus we pass the whole in review before us! spirit recoils from the picture which the imagination conjures up, as it looks forward to the possiobject upon which, for long years past, his unhalowed desires have been gratified, rather than see pass into other hands.

We cannot better close these remarks, than by extracting another paragraph from the Extra Globe of the 16th ult., from an article headed "What we intend," in which Mr. KENDALL, among other things.

"That every freeman who prefers a Government principle to one of excitement, should separate n a party who openly cast reason and argument to the winds, and are attempting to carry an elecion by appeals to man's worst passions and most sordid appetites."

From the St. Louis New Era. HOW STANDS THE CASE NOW!

"How stands the case now? The embarrassnent occasioned to the Treasury Department by the sinking of the available funds in the wreck of the deposite banks, will soon be entirely relieved by the free from debt, but satual mone Treasury."—Missouri Argus. but setual money is pouring into the and Corwin.

Here are a great many misstatements in a very small compass. The country (by which term, I suppose, the Argus means the Government) is in

which arrearages the Administration duce not sufer to be brought forward until after the election t is in debt to the amount of the three per cent. fund which should have been paid over to the States uch, which contract was broken by the Government When the treaties were ratified, the Administration

faulters, and the extravagance in every branch of the Government—particularly the remnal of the In-dians—these are among the causes of embarrassnent. The total stagnation of commerce, and the consequent falling off of the revenue from duties on imports, is another important cause of embarrassment. Talk with an intelligent Administration men on this subject, and he is forced to adout that the Government could not get on for a single day United States. The revenue from imports-accord-ing to the official statement of the Secretary of the But before they had time to recover from their con-Treasury—for the first six months of this year, was less than eight militons of dollars: and the same Secretary of the Treasury estimated that twenty been repenting in sackcloth and ashes for past party militars would be considered from the treasury of the Treasury estimated that twenty been repenting in sackcloth and ashes for past party militars would be considered from the treasure of run. them," says be, "remember the pledges of Dear forefathers to each other on this sacred day in 1777, 78, 79, 79, 79, 79, 79, 79, 80, and '81, when fire and sword drove around them, and the penalties of treason were before them. Let this remembrance inspire them with the resolution of their fathers, and induces them to swear their fathers's oath, to live free or de," we apople, should swear "to live free or de," we subscribe to the oath. But such is very far from his meaning. What he first says shows plainly enough that he holds we should not be free if the Whigs had the control of the government; and, therefore, addressing himself not to the American pooker, whose freedom may be considered in danger, but to a fragment, whose ill-gotten and abused power is fading from their grasp "like the baseless power is fading from their grasp "like the baseless power is fading from their grasp "like the baseless in a prople, whose freedom may be considered in danger, but to a fragment, whose ill-gotten and abused power is fading from their grasp "like the baseless in a prople, whose freedom may be considered in danger, but to a fragment, whose ill-gotten and abused power is fading from their grasp "like the baseless in a prople in the coming election.

The first sax months—or he will have to issue trees we will be a farther deficit of ten or twelve millions retained the first says show a people, whose freedom may be considered in danger, but to a fragment, whose ill-gotten and abused power is fading from their grasp "like the baseless in a prople in the coming election.

The first sax months—or he will have to issue trees will have to issue trees will have to issue trees will have to issue them to wath the country was on the verge of rum, and could be saved only by political regeneration—in an event will have to issue trees will have to issue them to wath. But the first sax months—or he will have to issue them to wath. But the first sax months—or he will have to issue them to wath the desired of the first sax months—or he wi

### From the St. Louis New Era.

One of the slanders against Gen. Harrison, to which the Van Borenites ching with a death-like grap, is, that he was a Federalist—a supporter of President John Adems, and in favor of the alice and addition laws. It seems that John Randolph. in a moment of irritation, made these charges against Can Harrison in a speech in the U. S. conte, of which they were members. Gen. Har-But mark the course of the Van Eurenite editors and orators. They publish the accusation, and then garb's the reply in such a way as to make it appear to be an admission of the truth of the charges. tence, suppressing the latter part, which was exclanatory of the preceding part. They are especi-Gen. Harrison's route

defend their liberty"—in other words, their abused power—"in fields of blood!" Heartless agitator!

When that day comes, justice will not be appeared, the alter and sedition laws was so well know in the ferritory, that a promise was extorted from me by my friends in the legislature, that I would express no opinions in Philadelphia," which were in the so opinions in Philadelphia," which were in the sort legislature to define the property of legislature to define the property of legislature to define the property of the street of But hear him further: "Through your own right least calculated to detent the important objects with Sir—Your letter and circular came safely by of suffrage, Democrats of America, the enemy at- which I was charged.—As I had no vote, I was not small, from of postage—and that I may not be cen-

son of America! When that time comes, in which, one of the first sattlers of Cincinnati, and a man of the first standing, and of the most unimpeachable shall become a "field of black," you will not be first standing, and of the most unimpeachable character, that he and Gen. Harrison were intimate. election, it is not surprising that this difference of opinion caused no abatement of their friendship.

> Territory: therefore Gen. Harrison was a federal- the re-election of Mr. Van Buren. ities a matter of small moment to the president

How then can it be deemed strange that the elder president Adams should have conferred the governship of a territory upon a political opponer

During the whole course of his life, Gen. Harrison has maintained the character of a Republican of the Jeffersonian school. He did not support the last war in the Van Buren mode, to wit, by setting up a candidate in opposition to the president who had recommended the declaration of it; but he supported it in the true Harrison style, by fighting and equering the enemies of his country.

\*Philadelphia was then the seat of government.

Onto .- From the great enthusiasm prevailing in favor of Gen. Harrison in the Buckeye state, we should not be surprised to see him carry it by twenty sousand. The Galliopolis, Ohio, Journal of July 2d, contains a card signed by twenty-two citizens of Galliopolis township, who have heretofore sup-

From almost every county we hear the same tale. the revolution is rolling un, sweeping every thing before it. It is impossible to say how many are suppose, the Argus means the Government) is in comming over, but the following which we take from deat. It is in debt to the amount of the treasury notes now entstanding, on which they pay interest growing and wonderful popularity of our candities in debt for arrearages on the Florida war—date for the Presidency. THE HARRISON BANNER

A beautiful and thrilling incident has just been clated to us by a gentleman from the interior of the There were two political meetings at Cadia. presumed to be still true to the ancient faith, bad seen appointed without being spoken to on the subject. The hour of meeting came—there was a very respectable assemblage of the inhabitants of the ountry, and the committee of arrangements made their appearance. Among them was the citizen al-luded to. In his hand he carried a banner, with which, just as the meeting was fairly organized, he stepped forward into a conspicuous position; and there proceeded to marel it. The eyes of the Lores were straining to catch the last glospes of whatever inscription it might bear, and their mouths getould furnish. All was thus eager expectation when, suddenly, it unforted to the breeze, and on it where blazoned in distinct letters, those noble words of Levi Mallernee-STOPE, MY NAME

shoes—then to cast runful glances among each other

they were received with open arms!

This is an incident worth talling. It's the way the West does things, and the East will find her a model worth following.

> From the Richmond Whig. CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Amos Kenskill to the Postmuster of Goodirgnasvair, Va.

Washington, May 28, 1840. My dear Sir-I take the inerty to enclose you an iddress and prospectus for the Extra Globe, hoping sat it may be compatible with your inclination and ense of duty to use them for the purpose of pro-

iring and returning subscribers.
If in that hope I shall be disappointed, I solicit of on the personal favor to hand at over to same friend the Administration who may be inclined to use With great respect your friend, AMOS KENDALL.

Mr. Edwards' Reply. Guotaynsville, Va.

mentioned, to portions which we now invite the serious and sober attention of the true American, to whatever party he may belong. Let him who reads it, calmly reflect, and in the spirit of truth and candor ask himself if he has ever seen compressed, in as small a space, so great an amount of wild, daring, and monstrous appeal to the dark impulses and devilish feelings of the human heart.

We present nearly the entire article,—all that connection.

We present nearly the entire article,—all that connection.

Which I was charged.—As I had no vote, I was not called upon to express up sentiments in the house. Sured, I have cancinded to return you your circular, the charge and that I may not be centred at the same of suffrage. Democrats of America, the charged.—As I had no vote, I was not called upon to express up sentiments in the house. The republican party were all in lavor of the means of that you may have the opportunity of sorting and that I may not be centred. It called upon to express up sentiments in the house. The republican party were all in lavor of the means that you may have the opportunity of sorting and that I may not be centred. It called upon to express up sentiments in the house. The republican party were all in lavor of the means that you destroid and the opportunity of sorting and the opportunity of sorting and the special party of the means of the means of the means of the opportunity of sorting and the opportunity of sorting and the opportunity of sorting and the opportunity of the means of the true American.

"Your own right of truth as party were all in lavor of the means that you must the opportunity of the means of the opportunity of the means of the opportunity. The expectation and in the special party of the opportunity of the means of the opportunity. The expectation of the republican party of the means of the opportunity. The entire and the opportunity of the means of the opportunity. The entire and the opportunity of the opportunity of the opportunity of the means of the opportunity. T they can maintain their ascendancy in power, it is sufficient for "present defence;" but when it shall be overpowed by the only constitutional means—an opposed majority—then "the occasion for a resort to other means of defence"—to fire, and swerd, and "fields of blood"—will have arrived! Unworthy son of America! When that time comes, in which, son of America! When that time comes, in which, and or America! When that time comes, in which, and the statement of Judge Burnet, in the federal candidate, received 11 votes. It is proved by the statement of Judge Burnet, which have a regarded as the companies of America of the federal candidate, received 11 votes. It is proved by the statement of Judge Burnet, which have a regarded to the federal candidate, received 12 votes. It is proved by the statement of Judge Burnet, which have a received and the statement of Judge Burnet, that he may be a sent as easy as regarded to the federal candidate, received 12 votes. commended, though he never say it. sion which I hold, if Mr. Van Boren thinks it is a Harrison uniformly advocated the cause of Mr. security for my vote, I herewith inform him, thro' you, it is at his call, and it gives me more pleasure Jefferson: Judge Burnet being in favor of Mr. you, it is not his call, and it gives me more pleasure

Adams. As neither of them had any voice in the live of it, than the honor of retaining it can confer I have come to the conclusion that America does not entirely depend upon the election of any one But, say the Van Burenites, hir. Adams nominn- man as President, though I am not an very certain ed Gan, Harrison to be Governor of the Imbraoa Gast your measion is so free from its dependence on

You state that then. Harrison is, in your classiist. I answer, there were several reasons why Mr.

Adams made this nomination. I. The system of party rewards and punishments was not yet established. 2. Gen. Harrison had distinguished himlished. 2. Gen. Harrison had distinguished himlished. 2. Gen. Harrison had distinguished himouths—this banding together, and this preparing to march! Far, very far from it. But on that bright and glorious day a new oath of fealty to the administration is to be taken; new chains of party are to be fixed; the legions of power are to be banded to the legions of power are to be banded to get together for a universal onset upon the polls: and if, after all, the true Democracy—the majoric people—accomplish their triumph, then the "other work of six of the president to the p 5. Gen. Harrison's father and Mr. Adams were you not endeavor to have that project carried into lending members of the Congress of 1770, and enect, if you are re-elected | Did you not sanction remember the pludges of their forefathers to each setz-d—and the final scene will do no.—our counther on this sacred day in 1777, '78, '79, '80 and try's sun satting in "fields of blood!" forc, that Mr. Adams should endeavour to proceed the son of him who had labored by his side in the I take to be one and the same fact, will loosen your his remembrance inspire them with the resolution bodings and chilling pressages of evil fill the heart cause of liberty, in the times which tried men's tongues, and inform your friend, as you style me ouls. In cour letter. You know that the people are not it cannot be forgotten that president J. Q. Adams, quite ready for a monarch, and a hitle decency is It cannot be forgotten that president J. G. Adams, bestowed the office of Minister to Mexico upon Mr. Poinsett, a few weeks after Mr. Poinsett had voted to the appointed cradle minders for your dear mored to be appointed cradle minders for your dear mored to be appointed cradle minders for your dear mored to be appointed cradle minders. children! Sweet babes! lie still and slumber. Democrats guard thy heads, and treasury pap with-out number, fall thickly round thy beds! I am at a loss to name a person in this country who is willng to act as cradle nurse for your nervous offspring. ell Dr. Niles that I owe him an appology; but as ac is solely dependent on you for his bread, and perat me to add, office, that whenever you shall have selected my successor, I am ready to resign.

With something short of respect, I subscribe myself, John H. Erwards, P. M. At Goodwynville, Va.

From the National Intelligencer,

#### GEN. HARRISON'S COMMITTEE. Messis, Gales and Seaton:-Please publish

a the Intelligencer the subjorted extract of a letter from General Harris n, under date of the 28th ported Mr. Van Buren, in which they declare their witimo. It is in answer to a communication which aid of Treasury notes. The country is not only determination to go hereafter for Harrison, Tyler. I addressed to him, relative to that ignominious subjection to the Cincinnati Committee, which has been so often ascribed to him. He repels the inputation that his thoughts are subject to the eping or dictation of a committee.

The publication of the annexed portion of this letter is due to General Harrison. It will be appreciated by the candid and just of all parties.

To give it authenticity, is a sufficient motive for connecting my name with its publication.

Yours, respectfully, JOSEPH L. WILLIAMS Washington, June 6, 1840.

Extract From General Harrison's Letter. "All the connexion which I ever had with the Corresponding committee of the Whige of Hamilon county (that which I suppose has been alluded o) is that I requested the committee, through its hairman, Major. Gwynne, to give the informa-on sought for, in some of the numerous letters I scrived, in relation to my political opinions, and events in my pest life. This was to be done by ending to the writers of those letters the documents which contained the information they ought. He was also authorized, in cases where urther opinions were asked for, to state my deterninution to give no other pledges of what I would or would not do, if I should be elected to the Presidency. The reason which had induced me to adopt this determination are contained in a letter written to a committee in New York, and which will, I presume, be soon published. With neither of the other members of the committee lid I ever exchange one word, or, by letter, give r receive any suggestions as to the monner in which the task I had assigned to the committee was to be performed. Indeed, I did not know. intil very recently, who were the members of the ommittee. I could have no doubt of their being y political and personal friends; and such I found

them to be, "As it has been asserted that I compleyed the committee to write political opinions for me, be be proper to say, that I was never in the habit of doing this; and that in all the addresses, letters, spec hes, general orders, &c., which have been published under my name and with my sanction, here is not a line that was written or suggested ry any other individual. I do not claim for these productions any merit; nor would I consider myself blameable had I received the occasional assistance of my friends in this way; but I mention it, to show how totally reckless are my political enemies in the assertions they make in relation

## From the St. Louis Bulletin.

At the recent dinner given to Gen. Van Renssa-laer, at Cincinnati, the following interesting and well written latter from General Harrison was read with others. All who read it must see that the Old Parada in the full enjoyment of vigorous intel-lect; and it puts to shame the base slanders of his enemies. Every document that emanates from Gen. Harrison hears as well the impress of talent as of Republican principles, and all who examine into his instary will find him one of the secondar and pur-est statesmen that the United States has ever proliced.

North Bown, 1st July, 1840.
Gentlemen - A recent domestic affliction in the death of one of my sons, and the present illness of Mrs. Harrison, will prevent me from enjoying the great pleasure of being present at the dinner to be given on Thursday next to my beloved friend and old associate in arms, Gen. Solomon Van Bensselner. It is now betty years since I first met this distinguished soldier to the crops of them. We want Histinguished soldier in the army of Gen. Wayne; he, in the capacity of Cornet of Dragoons, and I. as an Ensign of Infantry. Associated in all the tolls and difficulties incident to a war, the theatre of and officialities inches to a war, too theare of which was an unbroken wilderness, of ages nearly correspondent, and of disposition and tistos which induced us to seek the same employments, the same amusements, and the same fellowships, our friendship, thus formed by prepossession and knit in common danger, could not be ophemeral. It was such indeed as though we had owned the same pa-ternity, and had been nurthred at the same bosons And I may say with Castalio of his brother

"When had I a friend that was not Polidore's.

Or Point re a toe that was not mine ! I will not attempt, gentlemen, to give you even automaty of the services of then Van. Kensse-ter. I will not tell you of the seep debt of grati-ude which is due to him from western men—of his gallant bearing on the battle of the Rapids on the Miami, and the blood which I saw pouring from his manly besom upon the soil of Ohio, or of his still more glurious achievements upon the heights or Carinstown, ennobled, like those of Abraham, by the blood of the contending heroes. All this you know it is to be found in the records of your country, and furnishes some of the brightest pages of its history. But, for a moment, let me ask your attention to his more recent history. Aye, what is be now! What and who is the here of two wars, he conqueror of the heroic Brock; of him by whose management, or whose gallantry, so deep a wound had been inflicted upon the military charac-

er of our country?
A vecrage I would have enswered you, fellow tizens, that he was living in humble retirement. in the bosom of a large and happy family, supported by the embluments of an inhable office, the gift of a President who had immedif jeopardized his life and shed his blood in achieving the independence of his country, and knew how to appreciate a Hero's services, and reward a soldiers toll. nen, was the situation of my friend, the defender of Unio cabins from the furious savage, the bearer, in his body of the marks of seven distinct wounds, -when the spotlers came.

When the distanded legious of Augustus were have induced the usurpers to spare the war-worn followers of the great Pompey, although they had been the soldiers of liberty, and the sworn enemies of their own faction. But, gentlemen, let me ask tion which has raged in our country for the last twelve years? Who has been spared that possessed any thing which could tempt the capidity of the spoilers? My friend is the last victim. The reaspoilers ? son of this honorable distinction I could tell somewhat different from that which induced the terant Polypherous to extend the like honor to the king of Ranca. But you may perhaps be anxious to know the reason which has been assigned for this otrage upon the feelings of the American people. Why, it was precisely that which has been given in all ages and in all countries for all the violent and uniast acts of tyrants. "The public good." In this case the advantage of the Democracy." In the midst of such abominations, how appropriate is the exclamation of one of the distinguished victims of the savage Robespiere.—"Oh! Democracy, how nany crimes are committed in thy name."

It may be proper, gentlemen, that I should add hat General Van Rensselaer has accounted for every cent of the public money that ever came into nie hands, and that he dores the strictest investigaion into his conduct as an officer. What cause of een reflection, gentlemen, does the case of my riend, contrasted with that of others, known to be mblic defaulters, who have been retained in office, present to the patriot and friend of Republican go-

I conclude, gentlemen, by offering you a senticent. "May Solomon Van Renssalaer be the last victim in our country of party violence; and may the services which are to be the future passports to office, be not those rendered to a par .. but to the whole people."

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, Your humble servant, W. H. HARRISON. To Sam'l. W. Davis, &c., Committee.